Soviets Ask Big 4 Meet On German Question

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Daily Worker

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CHINA SUBMITS PEACE BID TO UN ASSEMBLY

Vatican Backs Chou's Plan to End War

The Worker Foreign Department

People's China yesterday formally submitted her new Korean peace proposal to the United Nations and diplomats predicted a full Korean debate would be re-opened in the Assembly. A Moscow dispatch said Andrei Y. Vishinsky, permanent UN representative of the USSR, can be expected to give full support to the new offer. Vishinsky presented his credentials to the UN yesterday, after returning from Moscow.

On Monday, Premier Chou En-lai broadcast a Chinese-Korean offer to repatriate all prisoners of war who desired to return to their homes, and to send all others to a neutral state.

Receipt of Premier Chou En-lai's cable by UN Assembly President Lester B. Pearson coincided with other developments in the fast-moving new situation:

• The Vatican, through its official newspaper Osservatore Romano, urged the United Nations to accept the Chinese-Korean bid. Chou's offer, the newspaper said, may hasten peace in Korea, was welcome if for no other reason that it provides relief of human

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Big Five Agree On Successor To Trygve Lie

—See Page 3

THE DOOR TO PEACE IS WIDE OPEN

An Editorial

WILL OUR COUNTRY—will we Americans step forward boldly now and seize the tremendous chance for peace which has been offered to us in China's latest truce offer?

People's China speaks to every American family today. It says that though it still believes that the Washington plan for POW exchange is wrong in principle, nevertheless, to halt the shedding of blood, it is willing to accept it.

People's China and its allies speak from great strength, not from weakness. They have imposed a virtual truce on the battlefield through their military might. Now they seek a complete truce and an end of the damnable war by a great diplomatic initiative which the majority of mankind will cheer with all its heart.

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THE DOOR TO PEACE in Korea is wide open.

The door to a greater peace settlement in the world is wide open.

But America must make sure that the present war-hungry cliques who coin profits out of our blood do not slam it tight again. They have done this now for a year and a half at Panmunjom. They have invented excuse after excuse to keep the blood flowing.

But, as Chou En-lai points out, every major issue dividing Washington from the Korean-Chinese has been settled.

Only one has kept the corpses piling up—the artificial issue of POW exchange.

We should accept China's offer of an immediate cease-fire while working out details of POW exchange.

Now that last and sole issue is out of the way.

There is not a single reason left why a single American soldier must die in Korea!

The men who have been saying, "What is good for General Motors is good for America" have been keeping the war going. They prefer the profits of a "war boom" to saving American lives.

• • •

BUT THESE PROFITEERS lie to America when

(Continued on Page 5)

TWU Withholds Job Action As Board Agrees to Parley

By MICHAEL SINGER

The city's subway and bus workers remained on the alert yesterday despite a Board of Transportation announcement that it had agreed to meet with the Transport Workers Monday to discuss the mass layoff threat in the proposed Transit Authority.

Michael J. Quill, TWU president and Matthew Guinan, Local 100 leader, in a joint statement following the announcement, suspended "all plans for job action" pending the outcome of the conference.

Agreement by the city's three-man transit board to meet with the union followed a March 20 telegram from Quill, Guinan, Gustav Farber, international secretary-treasurer, and Ellis Van Riper, Local 100 secretary-treasurer, to Board chairman Sidney H. Bingham and Mayor Impellitteri, warning all 45,000 transit workers would be called out if "one man was fired" by the Authority, and insisting on an immediate meeting.

Adolph Bergbon, assistant secretary to the Board, denied having received a March 20 wire from the union, and said Western Union had "no record" of such a telegram.

Because the wire was ignored by the Board of Transportation, the union had followed with the Monday strike warning to which the Board quickly responded.

The conference will take place only 24 hours before Mayor Impellitteri submits his 1953-4 executive budget to the Board of Estimate,

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B'klyn Ace Sub-Getters Urge More Join Them

Thirty-five Brooklyn "ace sub-getters" met the other day to talk over their experience in The Worker circulation campaign, and decided that Brooklyn would be a cinch to reach its goals if only they had more help.

Only a handful of people are actually campaigning, they noted, and this handful is getting excellent results.

They met in Manhattan in order to hear Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, defendant in the recent Smith Act Trial at Foley Square, who is out on appeal, and who needs a federal judge's passport to go to Brooklyn. This passport has thus far been denied.

Miss Flynn described to the gathering what inability to get the Daily Worker and The Worker mean to those in jail, and the historic part these papers have to play today, with the people restless and uneasy over the program of the Eisenhower Administration.

After they had heard from several top campaigners who received Steve Nelson's thrilling book on Spain, "The Volunteers," as awards for getting 10 subs or more, the gathering decided it would have to fight for at least 1,000 subs to be obtained by Brooklynites this week.

These subs are to be brought directly to the dance run by the Brooklyn Freedom of the Press Committee Saturday night at the Brighton Center in honor of the Smith Act defendants now being tried in Pittsburgh.

One of the Pittsburgh defendants is a former leading Brooklyn progressive and trade union leader, William Albertson. Another is Daily Worker correspondent James Dolsen. A third is Steve Nelson, heroic working class figure who is the special target of fascism in the steel and coal center.

A group of three Worker supporters in the Kings Highway

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Steel Plants Closing in Area Of Rail Strike

PITTSBURGH, March 31. — More than 50,000 steel workers employes in U. S. Steel corporation plants were laid off here today as 4,500 railroad workers of the company-owned roads came out on strike.

The strike of employes of the Union Railroad Co. serving the steel plants, began midnight when 1,600 men, mostly conductors, brakemen, switchmen and yardmasters, walked out over the suspension of two railroad workers. Later 3,000 others joined.

Many other plants in the area depending on the line may close if the strike continues.

Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen officials said they could do nothing about the walkout because it was unauthorized.

MARINE CORPS MAJOR'S STATEMENT ON GERM WAR IN KOREA

Following is the deposition of Major Roy H. Bley, U.S. Marine Corps, on his part in the conduct of germ warfare in Korea. This deposition, along with the deposition of Col. Frank H. Schwable, USMC, was distributed in a United Nations General Assembly document No. A/C/IL, 28, dated March 12, 1953.

The document has been circulated to all delegations in the UN at the request of Andrei Vishinsky, head of the Soviet delegation.

Col. Schwable's deposition was printed in the Daily Worker on Monday and yesterday.

MAJOR ROY H. BLEY, 39, of 1333 Orange Ave., Santa Ana, Cal., who was captured on July 8, 1952, while on a germ warfare mission, broadcasts from a station in North Korea describing the work in which he had been engaged.

I am Roy H. Bley, Major, USMC, serial number 010-450, age 39, married with two children. My home is at 1333 Orange Ave., Santa Ana, Calif., U.S.A. For approximately five weeks, until I was shot down in North Korea on July 8, 1952, I was ordnance officer on the First Marine Aircraft Wing staff in Korea.

The facts which I relate about germ warfare are written by my own free will.

I arrived in K-3, Korea, on May 28, 1952, and was assigned as 1st MAW ordnance officer on the following day, the 29th. The previous wing ordnance officer had departed for the States in the early part of May, 1952, leaving the job to be handled by a master sergeant, McGarry, the ordnance NCO.

On the night of the second of June, McGarry and I were working alone in the ordnance section of the G-4—logistics—office discussing normal, routine ordnance matters, and he was briefing me on the details, problems, and procedures of my job. That night he told me the main facts about germ warfare as conducted by the wing at that time.

He reported that VMF-513, the Marine night fighter squadron 513 located at K-8, was dropping germ bombs for the Third Bomb Wing there. They had started dropping them early in 1952. The ordnance men from VMF-513 had been trained and assisted in the use of germ bombs by special weapons personnel of the Third Bomb Wing and the squadron's supply of the weapons was made directly from the K-8 bomb dump, operated wholly by Air Force personnel.

Later, in March 1952, VMJ-1—Marine Photographic Squadron One of Marine Aircraft Group 33—also began dropping germ bombs. Ordnance men had been assigned to the squadron from the group for that specific purpose, forming a special weapons unit, and had been given two weeks training, prior to the squadron's first use of the bomb, by an Air Force special weapons team sent to their base from K-8. This team consisted of two officers and six enlisted men and had instructed the ordnance men on handling procedure, storage, and security methods. Then the team had remained with the squadron for two or three weeks after the squadron had begun using the bomb, to supervise and continue their instructions.

FIRST SUPPLY

The first supply of germ bombs for squadron VMJ-1 had been ordered from the 6405th Air Support Wing of the Air Force located at Taegu, and picked up at their Ulsan ammunition supply squadron—543rd—dump by the ordnance men of VMJ-1 accompanied by members of the Air Force special weapons team.

Security methods, especially in its first stage of use in K-3—Marine Aircraft Group 33 based on Pohang, Korea—were very stringent. The only persons who knew of its use were some members of the wing staff, the group and squadron commanders, pilots flying the missions, the group bomb dump officer, and ordnance men who made up the special weapons team and who actually handled all the transportation and did the loading of the aircraft.

The supply of the germ bombs was handled by the WMJ-1 special weapons unit who went directly to the 6405th ASW, with a priority secret dispatch.

On the morning of June 5, 1952, Col. Clark, logistics officer of the First MAW, called me into his office where he was alone and asked about my progress in becoming familiar with the ordnance job. After discussing several routine ordnance matters he hesitated for a while, shuffled through some papers on his desk, walked around his desk a couple of times and then said, "Now, Bley, for the main reason I called you in here. It's to discuss the wing's special weapons project, the use of the germ bomb."

After he sat down again at his desk he asked, "Has McGarry discussed it with you?" I replied that he had briefly. He then said, "In order to bring you up to date on its use out here, I'll give you a brief history regarding its previous use."

BACKGROUND

The Air Force started dropping the bombs, upon order from their high command in Washington in the early winter of 1951, first with the B-29s based in Okinawa, followed by the Third Bomb Wing's B-26s at K-8—Kunsan, Korea. Then fighter types were also included into the use of them too, and that included Marine Squadron 513, also based at K-8.

This squadron, attached to MAG-33 using F-7-F—Tiger Cat—aircraft, was included in the project by the Air Force for these reasons: They were a night fighter squadron and could drop the bombs with a great deal of security; they were based at K-8 where the supply of bombs was available; and the Air Force high command decided that some experimentation and familiarization work by a Marine squadron would be very helpful to Marine aviation and themselves, should the germ bomb be used on an increased scale. This experimentation and familiarization would not only afford experience to flight crews but also to the ordnance men who would help the Air Force special weapons personnel in handling details and procedures.

Squadron 513 started using germ bombs right after the first of the year, 1952, and then Squadron VMJ-1 also was added to the program by the Air Force in March, because they were a utility outfit doing mostly photographic work and could drop the bombs without being suspected; second, during their normal work they covered all parts of North Korea; and third, special weapons personnel were available at K-3, their base, to form a nucleus of the handling personnel required.

ORDERS

Then he paused and asked, "What do you think of the use of the germ bomb?" I said, "Sir, it's not only against my own principles but it would also certainly leave a black mark against the Marine Corps' reputation." The colonel said he didn't approve of its use either, nor did anyone else in the wing, but we were ordered to do so by higher authority and there was nothing to do but obey our commands.

Col. Clark then told me that Gen. Jerome, commanding general of the First Marine Aircraft Wing, had attended a conference at the Fifth Air Force headquarters during the latter part of May and a plan had been introduced to him where the First Marine Aircraft Wing was to participate more fully in the use of germ weapons. Then when Gen. Jerome returned to K-3 he had called a staff meeting, including the assistant commanding general, Lamson-Scribner; the chief of staff, Col. Schwable; intelligence officer, Col. Stage, to the best of my memory; operations officer Col. Wendt, and himself.

Gen. Jerome had discussed the plan in detail and had outlined the tasks and missions for the various G-sections to do. During this conference it was decided that I, as wing ordnance officer due to arrive three days later, would have to be informed of the plan for I would have to handle many of the details for the logistics section.

Col. Clark then pointed out that during the conference the target areas were also discussed. It was decided by JOC—Joint Operational Center—that a contamination belt was to be established deep behind the enemy lines, across the peninsula of Korea and covering the enemies' main routes of transportation.

So, both of our groups, Marine Aircraft Group 33 and Marine Aircraft Group 12, were included in the plan. Squadron VMJ-1 and VMF-513 of MAG-33 were to get prepared to use germ bombs and be on a stand-by status, ready should they also be ordered to drop them by JOC. The AD's—skyraiders—of MAG-12 were to start immediately on a small scale by flying to K-8 for their supply of germ bombs and operating from there until some special dispenses arrived from the States, and then they would operate on a large scale with their supply of bombs to be drawn from the bomb dump of their own base, K-6 at Pyongtaek.

Col. Clark then outlined several items he wanted me to accomplish for him as soon as I could.

To contact the 6405th Air Support Wing, at Taegu, and arrange for a conference with them regarding the increased usage and supply of bombs at K-3, to make arrangements for eventual supply to K-6, and to check on the storage facilities at both K-3 and K-6.

SECURITY

I was able to check on the security methods in the MAG-33 bomb dump where the germ bombs were stored and to have the MAG-12 bomb dump officer prepare for increased security when his supply of bombs was established. Col. Clark stressed the fact that utmost caution was to be used in security. He stressed that nothing was to be issued from the logistics or ordnance sections in writing; that all instructions and supervision was to be made verbally with the exception of the required requisitions and reports. Col. Clark's final remark, before I left his office, was, "Bley, I know this is an unpleasant assignment, but I expect you to carry out your part of the project to the best of your ability."

On June 9, McGarry and I drove to see the MAG-33 bomb dump officer and inspected his facilities for germ bombs, which were satisfactory. He explained to me that the bombs were requisitioned by the special weapons unit direct from the Air Force.

I advised him to make more storage space available because the usage rate was to be increased and will probably have to handle two or three times as many bombs as he previously had.

On June 13 I went to K-6 to inspect the MAG-12 bomb dump and to talk to the group ordnance officer about his plans for the eventual storage of germ bombs there. I asked him if he knew of the proposed use of the special weapon, the germ bomb, by MAG-12. He replied that he had been told of it by Col. Gaylor, the group commander about 10 days before. Col. Gaylor had told him that the supply of bombs was not to be established yet for a few weeks. Before the supply of bombs were to be handled at K-6, the group would have to have some men trained in handling procedures.

Col. Gaylor had ordered him to select about 10 men from his bomb dump crew—men who were reliable and who he considered would be safe to pass a secret security classification check, but not key men in his regular bomb-handling crew—and send them to K-8 where they could be given on-the-job training by the Third Bomb Wing. These 10 men had been sent to K-8 on June 11 for a period of about four weeks.

STORAGE

I checked the storage arrangements and security of information. I reported how Squadron VMJ-1 drew their germ bombs, but said I'd have more information on that after Col. Clark and I conferred with the Air Support Wing personnel in Taegu in a few days.

Finally I gave him instructions to go down to K-3 and see the setup there and also to go to K-8, when he found time, to see their storage methods.

On June 16 I flew to Taegu to confer with the 6405th Air Support Wing regarding the increase in supply of germ bombs to the 1st MAW. Col. Clark was unable to come with me. The conference was held in the office of the commanding officer of the 6405th ASW, where I also met the ordnance officer. I learned that the 6405th ASW had been supplying the germ bombs to the Third Bomb Wing at K-8 since December 1951, at first in small quantities and then in larger deliveries. Delivery to K-3 had commenced in March of 1952.

The commanding officer stated to me that FEMA-COM—Far East Material Command—had notified him about the first of June that the First Marine Aircraft Wing was to increase its use of germ bombs at K-3 and was also to establish a germ bomb supply at K-6.

I went over all the details of requisitioning and delivery, coding, types, and reports.

We agreed that Squadron VMJ-1 would continue to send their own requisitions for germ bombs until the germ bomb dump was established at K-6, and then all requisitions for both groups would be made by me from First MAW headquarters. That would be around August. I passed all these decisions on to Col. Clark and the other officers concerned, verbally.

On July 7, Col. Clark notified me that he was calling a confer-

(Continued on Page 8)

Big Five Agree On Successor To Trygve Lie

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., March 31.—The Big Five powers, in a major compromise, agreed today on a successor to UN Secretary-General Trygve Lie. He is Sweden's Dag Hammerskjoeld.

The agreement was reached as Soviet delegate Andrei Y. Vishinsky attended his first meeting since returning from Moscow. Vishinsky takes over presidency of the Security Council for April, starting tomorrow.

The 15-member steering committee of the Assembly also agreed to place on the agenda Burma's request that the Chiang Kai-shek gang on Formosa be branded an aggressor.

It was also believed that the Soviet Union's appointment of Amazasp A. Arutiunian to the UN Economic and Social Committee, which opened sessions today, would indicate a Soviet move to place the question of East-West trade before the UN.

Republicans Gag Debate On Oil Steal

By HARRY RAYMOND

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Cries of "steamroller" went up from the Democratic side of the House today as the Republican majority placed a tight limit on debate on amendments to the GOP Bill giving full title to the rich off-shore oil lands to the states of California, Louisiana, Texas and Florida.

The House, meeting as a committee of the whole, defeated by 82 to 28 an amendment by Rep. Michael Feighan (D-O) for continued Federal ownership of the multi-million dollar Tidelands property, with oil royalties earmarked for the education budget of all 48 states.

When a similar amendment by Rep. Carl D. Perkins (D-Ky) was defeated by a voice vote, Rep. Adam C. Powell (D-NY) denounced the Republican state oil grab bill, introduced by Rep. Lewis E. Graham (R-Pa) as a measure "laying the base for another Teapot Dome scandal."

Perkins hurled the charge of "steamroller" when the Republican roared approval of a motion by Graham to limit debate to 10 minutes on the Perkins amendment.

"If the Republicans want to do something about education, something to wipe out illiteracy, they can do it by voting for my amendment," Perkins declared.

Rep. Barratt O'Hara (D-Ill) denounced the Graham oil-steal bill as the "price of a president."

"No such abstraction as 'states rights' can be invoked to justify the surrender without compensation of this natural wealth running into millions," said a minorty report of the House Judiciary Committee.

Opponents of the Graham Bill charged the off-shore oil deal is the first step in transferring all Federal lands—the great grazing areas, forests, parks and other areas containing valuable natural resources—to private groups.

Clothing Workers to Map May Day Plans

The arrangements committee for clothing workers' participation in the May Day parade called on members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers to attend a preparation meeting tomorrow (Thursday) after work 5:30 at Adelphia Hall, 74 Fifth Ave.

Macy Workers Call Demonstrations Today For Wage Increases, 35-Hour Week

By ELIHU S. HICKS

Mass demonstrations in front of each of the five Macy's stores in New York this morning at 8:15 will demand higher wages, improved pensions, and a 35-hour week for Macy's 7,600 employes. The action was called by a meeting of 350 rank and file leaders of Local 1S of the CIO United Department Store Workers of America, the demonstration will begin at 8:15 a.m.

The 350 shop stewards, section leaders and division leaders yesterday resolved to mobilize the entire membership for dramatic job action and a possible strike. Union leaders have been negotiating with the company since February in an attempt to agree on a new contract.

The present contract, which expires tonight at midnight, provides for a $35.50 starting wage and a 40-hour week. The union figures the average weekly wage as $50 straight wages and $52 with wages plus commission.

Sam Kovenetsky, president of Local 1S, said that a number of N. Y. department stores, including Stern's, Namms, Best & Co., and Bonwit-Teller already have a 37½ hour week, while Arnold Constable has a 35-hour week.

In the face of the "rent increases of Mr. Dewey" and the "fare increase of Mr. Impellitteri," Kovenetsky told the meeting, the present wages are completely inadequate. "It was significant that the Transport Workers Union and Mike Quill insisted that the fare remain 10 cents," he declared, "and unless we fight on two fronts we're likely to be hit by a 25-cent fare."

He told the meeting the company had given a flat "no" to all major demands. The union is presenting a total of 129 demands, most of them aimed at improving working conditions and smoothing out grievance procedures.

With the loud approval of those present, Kovenetsky declared, "If the company persists (in its adamant attitude) I will advocate that Macy's workers and the workers of Local 1S go out on strike. . . ."

Although the contract expires tonight, Kovenetsky said, the workers would continue without a contract until their demands were met or until the "opportune" time for a strike. He said that he would ask for a membership strike vote at the membership meeting at Manhattan Center on April 8. Meanwhile, he urged demonstrations, leaflets, etc.

Michael J. Quill, president of both the Transport Workers Union and the City CIO Council, also addressed the meeting and declared that in case of a strike the city CIO and AFL would be rallied to their aid.

"You know," Quill added, "there is nothing in the top command of any section of labor that says that we down below can't unite around specific issues." He said that in the event of a Macy's strike, he would immediately call for a joint CIO-AFL conference to support it.

Kovenetsky and Quill made it clear that they didn't approve of striking unless there was no other way left to win.

Soviets Ask for Meeting of Big 4 To Settle Question of Germany

Special to the Daily Worker

The Soviet Union yesterday proposed a new effort by the Big Four Powers to settle the German question. Gen. Vassily I. Chuikov, Soviet military commander for Germany, put forward the proposal as British and Soviet officials met in Berlin—at Chuikov's suggestion—to set up procedures to prevent future air clashes over Germany.

Chuikov proposed that the Big Four meet to write a peace treaty for Germany and reunite the country under a democratic government.

The Soviet commander, who is also head of the Soviet Control Commission for Germany, made the proposal in the form of a letter to the West German newspaper Freis Volk, published in Duesseldorf.

The letter was addressed to the "German Rally," a West German group headed by one-time German Chancellor Joseph Wirth, and was in reply to a letter sent by the group to the Soviet Union, the U. S., Britain and France requesting a conference to prepare a peace treaty and the reunification of Germany.

"Your letters . . . requesting a conference to prepare a peace treaty and reunification of Germany," said Chuikov's reply to the group, "correspond with the point of view of the Soviet Union on these questions."

Issue 50,000 Pamphlets On May Day

The Provisional Committee for May Day-1953 yesterday repeated its call for delegates to the May Day conference which will be held at 4 p.m., Saturday at the St. Nicholas Arena, 69 W. 66 St. The conference will lay final plans for the annual May Day parade down Eighth Avenue.

A delegation from the committee, including Committee secretary Bernard Minter, chairman Leon Straus, and William L. Patterson secured a permit and the line of march from the Police Department last weekend.

The Committee has also prepared and is distributing 50,000 copies of a 16 page May Day pamphlet and the "March May 1" buttons.

The committee declared, "What is urgently needed now, is for all participating organizations to take the necessary political and organizational measures to guarantee the success of the conference and to raise funds to finance preparations for the May Day parade.

DEWEY
Signs Rent Hike Bill

Taft Asks Gov't Run Maritime Hiring Halls

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Sen. Robert Taft (R-O) proposed today that Congress consider a law putting maritime hiring halls under state or federal government operation.

Taft's proposal made before the Senate labor committee considering amendments to the Taft-Hartley Law, was prompted by the testimony of Sen. Hubert Humprey, (D-Minn), who spoke of an alleged "Communist" menace on the waterfront and "racketeering."

10 U.S. News Executives Go to Moscow

HELSINKI, Finland, March 31.—A party of 10 American newspaper and radio station executives left by special Soviet plane for Moscow today.

In the party are: James L. Wick, publisher of the Wick newspapers in Ohio, North Carolina and Louisiana, and his wife; John H. Biddle, of the Huntingdon, Pa., Daily News and radio station WHUN, and his wife, Helen Read Biddle; Rebecca F. Cross, of the Lock Haven, Pa., Daily Express; Mrs. Martha Hoiles, of the Alliance, O., Daily Reviews; Bennet Knudson, of radio station KATE, Albert Lea, Minn.; Mrs. James McIlvane, of the Downington, Pa., Archive, president of the Pennsylvania Women's Press Association; E. A. Simon, of the Tarentum, Pa., Daily News, and Dr. Marcel Duriaux, president of the Educational Travel Association.

Fight for Special Albany Session Urged to Head Off NY Rent Steal

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

With the signing of the landlords' bill by Gov. Dewey, the fight for a special session of the legislature with rents on the agenda will be stepped up, said Mrs. Constance Hayworth, executive secretary of the Conference on Housing Today and Tomorrow. The conference, Mrs. Hayworth said, will join with organized labor and any other groups in raising a strengthened demand for the special session and legislation "to protect the tenants against increases."

A demand that the city enact its own rent law and simultaneously demand enabling legislation from the state also was put forward by the conference, which is sponsored by leaders of unions, civic and church groups and tenant councils.

Meanwhile tenant council leaders in Brooklyn, the Bronx and in Manhattan, reported on reactions in their areas.

"The people are furious," said Mrs. Miriam Tobias of the Fort George Tenants council. "In some communities people won't pay increase because they can't." The bill calls for 15 percent increases over 1943 rents.

Her council will get out a leaflet explaining the new law, she said. "We maintain that where tenants have paid increases of $5 or $6 for new stoves or refrigators, this should be ducted from the 15 percent."

Mrs. Tobias said that in her area not only have unprincipled landlords tried to collect increases before the May 1 date the new law goes into effect, but that in the last few weeks widespread use of the "bonus" racket has been reported.

"Last week," she noted, "a Negro mother came to the council and said she had been to three agencies. Each offered her an apartment, but on condition she pay a 'bonus'—one was $400, one $600, one $500. She asked to look at one of them— and was told she would have to pay $50 in advance to see it."

BRONX ACTIVITY

The Bronx Council on Rents and Housing and member council's distributed 250,000 leaflets

(Continued on Page 6)

Faculty Protests Witchhunt Firing At Ohio State U.

COLUMBUS, O., March 31.—Ohio State University faculty members joined students today in supporting Dr. Byron T. Darling, university physics professor suspended for refusing to answer a House committee's witchhunt questions.

A letter, signed by 10 colleagues of Dr. Darling, was sent to university president Howard L. Bevins.

"Loss of this excellent scientist would be a serious blow to our department and the university," the letter said.

A similar letter was sent to Bevins last week by 50 students. Bevins has called a hearing for April 2 to question Dr. Darling.

World of Labor

by George Morris

The Economics of The UAW Convention

A TRADE UNION is mainly powered by its economic issues. But of the six solid days the United Automobile Workers took up in convention, only about three hours were taken up with wage and related economic questions. This was so notwithstanding Walter Reuther's public announcement prior to the convention that the problems related to the current deadlocked negotiations in auto, especially the advisability of long-term contracts, would be discussed. As a matter of fact, the resolution covering those very problems was disposed of in a few minutes at the convention's final session when most of the delegates were either gone or busy checking out of their hotels.

As anyone can verify by referring to the printed convention proceedings, the schedule was arranged to leave to the end the "troublesome" issues upon which there was much anti-administration sentiment and dissatisfaction—like wages, speedup, long term pacts, and the current negotiations.

But there were two economic resolutions that were brought up for discussion on the morning of the third day. They were on the guaranteed annual wage and in OPPOSITION to the demand for the 30-hour week.

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FOR SOME DAYS before the convention and every day during the sessions, the administration's spokesmen, especially Reuther had been tooting horns for the Guaranteed Annual Wage as the next major objective of the UAW when new negotions roll around in 1955.

When the resolution came up it received perfunctory approval. No one is against a guaranteed wage, but no one showed enthusiasm for it. Most delegates will tell you in private that they don't think it can be won, but it doesn't cost anything to pass a resolution for it. As Delegate Guske of California's Local 216 said in the only speech that discussed the issue, the profit motive is the sole motive for production in America and "I can't see the employer suddenly becoming so generous in recognizing that this is for his welfare."

But, while the "Guaranteed Annual Wage" slogan expresses the workers' desire for economic security—something he never can have permanently under capitalism—its concrete application by the Reuthers is something else.

From such guaranteed annual-pay discussions as we saw in other fields, notably in steel where after ten years they still got nowhere, the idea in practice is a guaranteed pay for only a certain number of weeks a year (not 52); for only those above a certain seniority rating qualified; with those in higher seniorty more favored; with guarantees in any event making up only loss of pay above what the worker collects in unemployment insurance.

The basic principle, therefore, is to guarantee mainly those sections of the workers who may not need it—who may not fall far short of the guarantee. That would leave the less favored in a possibly even less favored position. Work would naturally go to the guaranteed "regular" workers. Some of the contracts signed in steel with a purported "guaranteed annual wage" followed precisely that pattern.

But no one can possibly be against a REAL guaranteed annual wage. To quote from the above mentioned speech of Delegate Gursk, "we all want one thing—that is for all of to receive the benefits and not any small percentage."

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THE RESOLUTION that came next on the floor of the convention was titled "30-hour week." Rejecting the 30-hour slogan, the resolution directs the union to "channelize all available resources instead, into the fight for such attainable goals as the guaranteed annual wage." In fact, the 30-hour slogan is a Communist slogan, said the resolution, adding "a careful study of the Communist Daily Worker and other Communist publications will show conclusively that the demand for a 30-hour week with 40 hours pay, was engineered and directed by the Communists. . . ."

That's giving the Daily Worker a lot of creidt. We find ourselves in the company of building trade unions with hundreds of thousands of members, the rubber and west coast longshoremen who have the 30-hour week. The argument in the Reuther resolution applies also to the 35-hour week which millions of workers have.

Along with the above was the railroaded resolution that practically abandons any further effort to get an improvement during the five-year pact that has two more years to go and merely raising the threat not to sign such long pacts in the future. Reuther's line adds up to this: keep your eye on the future objective of a vague guaranteed wage: tell the bosses that shorter hours to meet the threat of unemployment is a "red" idea; just wait out the two years the contract has to run; when 1955 talks roll around ask for nothing that may cost the boss money because it will interfere with the main goal—the annual guaranteed wage. The employers certainly don't intend to give any annual pay guarantee, but I am sure they don't object if the workers just fix their interest on that goal and do nothing serious to realize something they can get NOW.

on the record

by Michael Singer

THE KEY VOTE—Gov. Dewey and Mayor Impellitteri getting the real shakes over Comptroller Joseph's big 3 votes on Board of Estimate . . . something backfired in the Transit Authority deal on board . . . now Joseph can ruin whole fare-hike plot with one blow by casting his ballot with Halley and Wagner to tie the board up 8-8 . . . heavy pressure being put on him by Mayor and Albany to go along . . . but Joseph sees his decisive vote as biggest springboard into Mayoralty chair . . . and he is playing the role to the hilt.

• • •

WAGNER FUSE—Borough President Wagner is lighting a "bombshell" to Authority plan, say close aides . . . he's waiting for the proper "psychological moment" to make the pitch . . . intimates convinced that if the explosion is loud enough it may boost him high in public esteem for the scrambled Mayoralty race . . . will it be your long-studied charge of under-assessment on big property, Bob? Hope so.

• • •

"WASTE" OR JOBS—Here's a capsule sum-up of a chat with Council President Halley in City Hall corridor the other day:

"What's with your economy program, it doesn't look good."

"I'm eliminating waste, that's all.

"Also a lot of jobs and services.

"No, I'm just cutting out what we can do without.

"Forty-seven million dollars here and there plus another $27,000,000 in transit is a lot of money to do without. More like without jobs, without services and without security. How you going to explain it?

"Just wait and see."

OK, Halley, we'll wait. But not long. Despite his "economy" bungles, he's getting big mail response from public on his TV and radio barrage against fare steal.

• • •

CRISIS—Threatening shutdown of every city day care center evoking a tremendous uproar from working mothers . . . Dewey's $3,775,000 slash in aid program and Impellitteri's keep-them-in-the-gutter concept due for a showdown at budget hearings . . . child care unity fight banging away for adequate funds in April 1 deadline.

• • •

WHAT HAPPENED?—Police Commissioner Monaghan must have had his ears singed (a little bit, anyway) at the closed Council Rules Committee hearing on anti-Negro brutality charges . . . he sneaked out the back way without seeing reporters . . . but grapevine reports have it that Councilman Earl Brown asked a lot of questions . . . the constituents won't let the issued die . . . there'll be another hearing on cop-FBI brutality whitewash deal soon . . . why keep it closed?

• • •

HOW COME?—Who put the ok on the smelly business which revealed two houses built on a Queens public school site? . . . Board of Estimate discovers that a long-fought for new school site was taken over by private housing builders. . . . Board of Education ducking the $64 question. Was it a payoff? To whom? And what happens now? Talk about scandals, this one is a lulu!

• • •

OVER IN THE 18TH C. D.—Congressman Donovan—the man nobody knows or wants to—is so hated in East Harlem that even Tammany politicians are talking about enuf's enuf. . . . State Sen. Santangelo and Assemblyman Cioffi growling for the congressional bone . . . et tu, De Sapio?

• • •

LABOR FIGHTS—The TWU strike warning against Transit Authority layoff threats jolted Impellitteri out of his "budget retreat." . . . Immediately after union wire telephone lines between City Hall and Albany got red-hot. . . . Quill's blast against fare hike steal buried in the press. . . . They don't like the idea of TWU and the public going all-out together against biggest steal in transit history. . . . Three civil service AFL unions knee-deep in the struggle, too. . . . They've called a mass wage rally at Webster Hall next Wednesday.

• • •

NOT ENOUGH JOBS—City Construction Coordinator Robert Moses, who has so many jobs he needs a carousel for an office, reported turning down Manhattan GOP boss Curran's bid to run for Mayor. . . .

Of Things to Come

by John Pittman

McCarthy Butts Into Foreign Trade Crisis

AT THE VERY MOMENT when Soviet diplomacy has undercut all Secretary Dulles' pretexts for ducking a Malenkov-Eisenhower meeting, Senator McCarthy jumped into the East-West trade picture.

This fact alone underscores the timeliness and importance of the Auto Workers' decision last week to urge the Administration to accept Malenkov's peace bid, and their strong resolution calling for unity in the struggle against McCarthyism.

•

THE PRIVATE DEAL with Greek shipowners which the Wisconsin publicity-hound tried to pass off as an act of super-patriotism will stand much looking into.

According to McCarthy, the shipowners voluntarily came in and agreed to stop carrying cargo to People's China, North Korea and Soviet Far Eastern ports.

But a member of McCarthy's committee, Sen. Karl Mundt (R-S. D.) said—according to United Press (March 29)—that the shipowners had made the deal with McCarthy "in return for a promise . . . not 'to harass' them by 'raking up stuff in their past.'"

In other words, McCarthy used the threat of black-mail to get the shipowners' "voluntary agreement." What else he got was not revealed.

However, more important than this smelly aspect of McCarthy's deal are two other features.

1. McCarthy used this deal to put pressure on the Dulles-Eisenhower Administration. In an exchange with Mutual Security Director Harold Stassen he said: "I believe if you keep a gun out of Communist hands, it is good, even if you and Dulles don't accomplish it."

2. McCarthy demonstrated his utter contempt for the Dulles-Eisenhower program, as explained by Stassen, of trying to restrict East-West trade through "successful negotiations with non-Communist governments." Affected by the McCarthy-Greek deal were ships registered with Panama (88), Liberia (52), Greece (51), Canada (34) and Britain (17). Moreover, McCarthy announced he has another deal coming up which will affect 150 more ships "working out of London."

•

THESE TWO FEATURES of the McCarthy-McCarran fascist drive serve to shed light on the current division in the ranks of U. S. monopoly capital.

The division arises—as the Communist Party Draft Resolution on the National Situation noted last December—as a result of the difficulties encountered by Wall Street in its efforts to unleash a war against the Soviet Union.

At the present moment, a combination of factors—Soviet diplomacy, struggles of the world peace camp, colonial liberation movements, and contradictions among the big capitalist powers—have combined to deepen the crisis of Wall Street's foreign policy.

Especially acute is the crisis of Wall Street's foreign economic program, as is evidenced by an entire series of developments:

• The visit of Dulles and Stassen to Europe and the turnabout pilgrimages of British, Belgian, French, Italian and German politicians to Washington;

• The demand of Western European governments for a world economic conference (Wall Street Journal, March 23);

• The proposals of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe that: (a) western Europe export more to the U. S. A.; (b) western Europe "displace U. S. exports of manufactured goods" to western Europe and European colonies by competition or trade restrictions; (c) East-West trade talks begin in Geneva, April 13;

• The current debate between advocates of "trade, not aid" and "aid, not trade" (New York Times, March 29).

In the context of these developments, the intervention of the McCarthy-McCarran forces in the question of East-West trade shows the determination of the most rabidly fascist forces of monopoly-capital to oppose any move to accept Malenkov's offer.

But it also shows the reckless ferocity of these forces even in relation to Britain, France, Belgium and Italy—a ferocity which, if not bridled, could sow the seeds of conflict among these countries.

All of which indicates why every working man and woman should work to implement the Auto Workers' war on McCarthyism and call for an Eisenhower-Malenkov meeting.

Thorez Awaits Visa For Return to France

MOSCOW, March 31.—Maurice Thorez, secretary general of the French Communist Party, awaited today the arrival of a visa which will permit him to return to France by train through west Germany.

Thorez, under medical treatment here since November, 1950, announced his plans to return to Paris last week. Doctors would not permit him to travel by plane because of his health.

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TENANTS CAN VETO DEWEY

THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK'S favorite son, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, has come through again for his sponsors by signing the 15 percent rent hike bill. It didn't make any difference to the Governor that the majority of the people of New York State were opposed to the bill—the labor movement, tenants, consumers, Dewey, the Republican Party's master wire-puller, knew the bankers and landlords had to be pleased and he dutifully conformed.

The rent bill says landlords can seek a 15 percent rent hike beginning May 1. But it does not say that tenants must pay that increase.

And they won't have to pay that increase if they put up organized resistance against rent gouges. New York City has had a long history of victorious organized tenant battles which forced landlords to backtrack and to make concessions.

The tenants can do it again if they unite to bar the threatened rent boosts. It takes the same kind of unity that workers display when they unite to stop a wage cut in the shop. A rent hike is another form of wage cut and it takes the same kind of fighting unity to stop it.

Tenants, in their own interest, ought now to unite in such organizations as Tenant Councils to block a rent increase. They should get the full aid of the entire labor movement whose members face a wage cut imposed by hungry landlords and realty corporations.

On top of that, demands should be placed on the City Administration for action to stop rent raises.

DOOR TO PEACE

(Continued from Page 1)

they say that we must keep war going to keep jobs going! They lie to American labor when they say that a father's job must be sustained by the blood or the corpse of his sons in Korea!

There opens up for America a tremendous vista of peaceful trade with the 800,000,000 customers of the Socialist lands.

There opens up the vista of using the $70,000,000,000 now being wasted for "defense" to be used to build homes, schools, highways, hospitals.

• • •

WALL STREET SHIVERS with fear at the news of possible peace in Korea. How shamefully this reveals the true cause of the damnable deaths of our brothers and sons.

But the shivers of fear in Wall Street are also a warning.

These profiteers of blood are capable of every trick and deceit to prevent the Korean peace which looms now with such hopeful joy for the American people.

Already, the Eisenhower administration sends out its cold warnings against the "trap" of peace!

Already, the experts in "psychological warfare" gather in the White House as Eisenhower works frantically to find an "answer" to the fact that China accepts Washington's own POW plan.

Plainly, the President who captured the elections in November by promising peace in Korea dreads the very peace he claims he wanted—in November.

There have been many signs that Washington has been pondering various spread-the-war schemes as the recent CIO auto union convention warned. The country too has been worried about this. China's tremendous move for peace helps the American people forestall these dangerous spread-the-war plots.

The decision for peace cannot be allowed to be made solely by the Pentagon brass, the Wall Street profiteers and the GOP leadership which cannot hide its dismay at peace.

• • •

THE AMERICAN NATION, the American people, the American labor movement, the churches, the Negro people—the whole aroused passionate country must lose not a minute to guarantee that this chance for peace shall not be betrayed once more!

This is the moment for people's action to secure peace!

Every Congressman, every Senator must be deluged with messages tonight, tomorrow and the next day demanding that he speak out for a Korean peace, that the White House accept its own peace plan as China accepts it!

If we fail to send such messages we help to kill our brothers, sons, fathers in Korea.

Every trade union should act now to see to it that the trusts and the Pentagon generals do not kill our chance for peace. They should urge Eisenhower and their local Congressmen to accept the POW peace plan, to urge renewed truce talks and an immediate cease-fire.

It is up to America now to decide, not the White House and the generals. Into action for peace in Korea!

A Better World

by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

The Fate of Two Women

MRS. KATHERINE HYNDMAN is a frail lame middle aged woman. She was born in Yugoslavia and was brought here by her parents at the age of six. She is at this moment sitting idle in a cell in the Lake County jail, at Crown Point, Ind. She has been held there since last October—over six months, a victim of the cruel and vicious Walter-McCarran Law. She is a Federal prisoner, housed in a county jail by order of the U. S. Attorney, General Herbert Brownell, the allegedly "liberal" gentleman from N. Y. She is held without charges, without bail, with no limit fixed as to how long she will be thus held, for eventual deportation to a country where her life would be in danger, if they allowed her to enter it, which they will not.

County jails are notorious as the lowest, vilest, most inhuman places of incarceration. Prisoners are able to endure them only because they stay there a short period—10 to 30 days at the most. Because they are detention and short term institutions, there is no regard for the conditions of the prisoners. Food is universally rotten, cells small, dark and overcrowded, there are no provisions for work, recreation, or exercise. There are no opportunities for reading or entertainment. Writing and visiting facilities are extremely limited. For Mrs. Katherine Hyndman, an intelligent, progressive woman, all of this has been a form of torture comparable to a Nazi concentration camp.

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MILTON HOWARD, a staff writer of this paper, visited Mrs. Hyndman recently. He heard from her own lips what her conditions are: She sees her husband once a week through double iron bars, they are separate seven feet from each other. He had been out of the hospital only a short time when she was arrested, which worries her a great deal. She is not allowed to read a single newspaper or book. She is allowed to write only one letter a week—a one page letter to her husband. Her friends are allowed to bring her some fresh fruit and vegetables, which "makes visiting day a party day," she said.

Those are the abominable conditions under which she now lives day by day. I know what it means to at least be able to read the newspapers and get books from a prison library, as we did at the House of Detention. To sit idle, staring at walls, listening to the sad stories of the inmates—means to mentally as well as physically starve a woman like Katherine Hyndman.

The steel workers at Gary, Ind., predominately Slavic, Mexican and Negro workers, many of whom are likewise foreign born, are greatly concerned about her present situation. They know Katherine Hyndman, how she has been identified with local struggles against jimerow practices in the schools, and at lake beaches, and with all the labor struggles of the workers in the steel plants.

They know of her devoted work during the war in civilian defense and war relief funds — when she was praised and congratulated by city officials, patriotic societies — even by local bankers with whom she served on committees.

Now one count against Katherine Hyndman is that she worked for Russian War Relief! As Milton Howard pointed out, the employers and rulers of Gary try to use Katherine's fate to intimidate and frighten all foreign-born workers, as well as to silence her voice which always spoke words of solidarity and courage to these workers.

I join with him in urging you to write a letter of sharp criticism to Attorney General Brownell, demanding her immediate release on bail and that you send a card of greeting to Mrs. Katherine Hyndman, Lake County Prison, Crown Point, Ind.

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SHE IS ONE of the large number of women, some mothers, some grandmothers, who are similarly threatened with deportation. Some are Communists—like Claudia Jones and Betty Gannett; some are leaders in community work of many varieties — trade unions, unemployment, relief, consumer, fraternal societies, etc.—like Rose Nelson, Tony Sentner, Anna Taffler and Anna Ganley.

Today I am writing specifically of two women held now in jail for indeterminate periods. The other is Eulalie Figuerido, who is on the island of sorrow and pain in New York's otherwise beautiful harbor. I mean Ellis Island.

Nearby is the great statue who "lifts her lamp beside the golden door" — Mrs. Figuerido can see her daily. The statue is also an alien, a gift from the Republic of France. Who knows how soon she, too, may be sent "back where she came from"?

Mrs. Eulalia Figuerido was brought to this country, to Massachuettes, as a child of 10. She went to work in a textile mill at the age of 10. She was involved in her first strike at 18 and has been an active trade unionist since 1928.

She was first arrested for deportation in 1950, re-arrested in 1951, released on bail and then re-arrested in December, 1952. She was ordered to Ellis Island, to be deported in January, 1953, and has been held there since.

Her attorneys have taken court action to show that she faces certain imprisonment and possible death if she is sent to Portugal, ruled by the fascist Salazar, whose police indiscriminately arrest, torture and assassinate, all in political opposition.

Mrs. Figuerido is kept separated from any other political deportees on Ellis Island. This is her third month of indeterminate imprisonment. Drop her a greeting card. She will deeply appreciate it.

•

THE FATE of these two women and others, cries aloud for vigorous mass protest by organizations and individuals. Give your full support to the splendid American Committee for the Protection for the Foreign Born. Join with them and thousands of Americans to demand the repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law.

INSIDE PROJECT 'X'—6

Burma's Experience With Dulles' Spies

(By a Special Correspondent)

AT THE UN in New York last Wednesday, the American delegate, Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., was delivering his third oration in as many days on the Czechoslovak complaint concerning U. S. interference in the internal affairs of other countries. The charges presented by the Soviet Union and the people's democracies were a "catalogue of gossip and libel," Lodge asserted. "We aren't the ones who are subverting countries and sponsoring aggressive war."

But on the same day, around the world, the lid was officially being taken off another American undercover operation, this one in a country belonging to what Lodge calls the "free world." In Rangoon, the foreign minister of the anti-Communist government of Burma was drafting this cable to the UN secretary-general:

"I have the honor to request that the following item be placed on the agenda of the current seventh session of the General Assembly of the United Nations: 'Complaint of the Union of Burma regarding aggression against her by the Kuomintang government of Formosa'."

While the Burmese complaint was coming off the wire on March 26, the UN Political and Security Committee rejected the Czechoslovak indictment of American espionage-sabotage operations by a vote of 41 to 5, with 14 abstentions. Anybody who saw in this vote an overwhelming refutation of the Czech charges might ponder this: 860,000,000 people were represented by the delegates who sustained or supported the Czech resolution. Had the people of China been represented, the result would have been an expression of no confidence in the U. S. by a majority of the peoples of the world.

And now there is Burma's complaint.

•

IN AN EXPLANATORY memorandum to "indicate the importance and urgency" of the matter, Burma's foreign minister tells the story. Early in 1950, after the Kuomintang debacle, some 1,700 Nationalist troops under Gen. Li Mi crossed into the Kengtung state of Burma. Disregarding Burmese demands to get out or be interned, they established a base at Monghsat near the Burma-Thailand border. An airstrip was enlarged into an airfield. Planes brought in supplies and new weapons.

The 1,700 Kuomintang troops grew rapidly to an estimated 12,000, spreading over eastern Burma and clashing with Burmese forces. "Wherever they have gone," the Burmese foreign minister charges, "the Kuomintang troops have preyed on the countryside and instituted a veritable reign of terror, looting, pillaging, raping and murdering, including the murdering of civilian officials."

Meanwhile, Gen Li Mi has been shuttling back and forth between Monghast and Formosa, and the Burmese authorities deduce that there is a "direct link between the Kuomintang troops in Burma and the Kuomintang government of Formosa."

MORE THAN THAT, in thinly veiled diplomatic language Burma charges the U. S. as an accomplice to the Kuomintang aggression. Since the middle of 1950, the memorandum states, the Burmese government has sought to enlist the

(Continued on Page 8)

TWU

(Continued from Page 1)

which appears certain to include the Transit Authority. In addition to mass firings, the Authority would cut surface and subway service, and threatens seniority pension and union security guarantees.

Quill also denounced the impending fare hike from 15 to 20 cents in the Authority plan.

In the meantime, the Dewey city managership plan continued to get boosting from the Mayor's Committee on Management Survey. In its third report, the Committee yesterday called for a "drastic reorganization" of municipal department, with each departmental commissioner to be a city manager "in his own field," while the mayor and Board of Estimate would be a "general directorate." Experts say that in the long run the plan aims to give the city machinery over to Big Business "efficiency" men.

The ALP yesterday demanded the mayor announce the dates for the budget hearing.

On another fiscal issue, the Mayor called on the governor to sign the bill which would increase from $2.50 to $5 the maximum per diem reimbursement from the state for the care and treatment of tubercular patients in city hospitals.

China

(Continued from Page 1)

suffering, and offers "the ray of light that may become a vaster horizon for peace."

• U. S. war-profiteers continued to express their fear of peace. A heavy wave of selling sent stock prices tobogganing again. Prices fell as much as two dollars a share. Reporting tickers were late. Monday's drop wiped out $2,000,000,000 (billions) in share values in the sharpest drop since October, 1951.

• Officials of the Government of India gave cautious approval of the Chinese-Korean proposals.

• The International Committee of the Red Cross said it is ready to aid in an exchange of all prisoners in the Korean war.

• At Panmunjom, liaison officers of the United Nations and the Korean-Chinese side held a two minute meeting, where United Nations officers gave notice that the UN forces are willing to resume truce negotiations as a second order of business after agreement is reached on the exchange of sick and wounded prisoners of war.

• On the battle lines in Korea, fighting dropped to its lowest ebb in eight days on land, at sea and in the air.

Meanwhile, evidence accumulated that the Eisenhower-Dulles Administration was weighing measures to delay acceptance of the Chinese-Korean offer and find a way to continue the conflict.

President Eisenhower called the National Security Council into special session. Reflecting a complete loss of balance in face of the peace offer, the Administration adopted a "wait and see" attitude. A Washington United Press dispatch said government officials thought the next few days would tell whether China is "really sincere." Some officials were cited as full of "suspicion."

At Seoul, United Press reported that top UN officials were "cautiously optimistic" about peace. But the probability that the Eisenhower Administration would raise new points to obstruct an armistice was seen in the UP report that "some quarters here believe it also will be necessary for both sides to agree on a new truce line. The two sides agreed on one once but it has gone out of date."

RHEE OBSTRUCTION

Syngman Rhee spokesmen announced they would refuse any peace settlement which did not provide for complete withdrawal of Chinese troops from Korea, disarmament of the North Koreans, and acceptance of five conditions tantamount to uniting Korea under Rhee control.

At the United Nations, high UN officials were cited by United Press as saying immediate negotiations for a truce and exchange of seriously ill and wounded prisoners will be left to the military, that is, to Gen. Mark Clark.

Once the military truce is reached, these officials were said to have announced, political problems involved in a peace settlement will become the business of diplomats to be threshed out in the UN. It was said that repatriation of war prisoners is subject to negotiation by the military authorities.

However, Soviet delegate Andrei Vishinsky fought against an Easter recess for the Assembly, in order to take up "urgent" items. Vishinsky cited the Polish omnibus peace item, which includes the Korean question. Observers inferred that Vishinsky would bring up the Chinese-Korean proposal under this item early next week.

Rent

(Continued from Page 3)

and postcards warning people of the Bronx of the actual cost of the Dewey-Impellitteri rent and subway steal, and another leaflet warning tenants against landlords pressuring them to pay the 15 percent increase on April 1.

Two member councils of the Bronx group, the Spanish Community Tenants Council and the Boulevard Tenants Council, will hold a community rally at Painters Hall, 1029 E. 163 St., at 8:30 p.m. tomorrow (Thursday.)

Speakers will include James Carrol, political action director of the Transport Workers Union; Mrs. Marjorie Crosset, of the Prospect Child Care Center, and others from tenants' and civic groups and the Painters Union.

Two other groups in the Bronx council, the Concourse and Claremount Tenants' councils, will join in sponsoring a rally April 10 at 8:30 p.m. in the Bronx House Additorium.

QUICK NOTICE

Scarcely was the ink dry on Gov. Dewey's signature when, bright and early yesterday, a man knocked at the door of the Bronx council, 910 Southern Blvd. Explaining that he was not a member of any tenants' council, he introduced himself as a Mr. Gondales of 85 Southern Blvd. and presented a printed notice from his landlord, the B. L. and B. S. Realty Corp.

The notice, which he said was distributed throughout his house, said that as of May 1 the rent would be $38.36.

"I signed a lease in 1948, paying $33.35, where the previous tenant paid $29. Should I pay this?" The council told him no. He departed promising to bring neighbors to the Thursday night rally.

In Brooklyn 12,000 leaflets warning tenants to pay no increases in April, and urging wires or letters to Gov. Dewey, were distributed.

Describing her experiences in Brownsville, where 5,000 leaflets were distributed, Mrs. Laura Naddell told of the reactions of women shoppers in the Belmont Avenue market, many of them shopping for Passover.

"The women were burned up," she said. "They felt that the subway deal on top of the rent deal was just too much. This is a working class area where there are many Negro working mothers, too, and the child care center loss is another item.

"Some said they just weren't going to pay an increase in rent, for the rat traps they lived in. Then I happened to hand one leaflet to a landlady. She began calling us troublemakers. 'Sure, they're troublemakers — for the landlords,' the women said, beginning to crowd around her. She just slunk away."

Efforts by unscrupulous to hike rents before May 1 have been most noticeable among Puerto Rican and Negro tenants, it was reported.

In South Bronx and the heart of the Prospect area a number of such cases were reported, "invariably where tenants already are paying many times above what they should pay," according to Mrs. Berenice D'Antonio, executive secretary of the Bronx Council on Rents and Housing.

The Bronx Council's leaflet on the rent and subway steal showed a package of cigarettes labeled "Dewey's Brand," and declared:

"In announcing his 'soak the poor' program, Gov. Dewey said that it will cost the man making $4,000 a year not more than the price of a pack of cigarettes a week."

Although discounting Dewey's statement that the average worker made $80 a week, the leaflet said that, assuming he did, it would cost him $7.50 a month, or $90 a year, if he paid $50 a month rental. If he used the subway, that would be $30 a year; if more than one member of the family used the subway, or the worker also uses a bus to get to work, that would cost $30-$60-$90-$120 a year.

Subscription Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

area, who had been given names of some 80 subscribers whose subs were about to run out, reported they had garnered 84 subs, and still had about 35 subscribers to visit. Their experience with renewals, not uncommon, was that virtually every current reader wanted to continue getting the paper by sub.

One of these three alone had obtained more than 50 subs, and was still going strong. The group pledged not only to go over the top, but to initiate a "100 percent plus" movement which, it hoped, would catch on elsewhere. The spokesman of another group immediately declared his bunch would get the "100 percent plus" movement going.

The inimitable Hymie, the city's—and probably the nation's—top sub-getter apologized because he had only 129 to his credit thus far. He is still going strong, however. He made a plea for everyone to go out and see people.

There was Stella of Brownsville who, up to a week ago, had not been in the campaign. She came out a week ago last Sunday to work with a group of campaigners, but could not find them. She had a few names of people who had once been subscribers, so she tackled these herself. Meanwhile, she also knocked at the doors in the houses where these people lived. She came through with 12 subs in a single day, several of them new readers.

Esther of Brighton had 30 subs, which she got by going to see people in spare moments. She found it a "wonderful college," she said. "You learn by discussing with people."

"When we go to see people, we have success," she reported. "When we stay away from people, we get nothing, and learn nothing."

An elderly campaigner in Bedford-Stuyvesant, recently out of a sick bed, said canvassing was not easy for her.

"But it's thrilling and rewarding work," she added. "The people are there, waiting for us."

Despite these successes, the gathering heard a report which underlined the fact that the campaign is in a serious state in Brooklyn. There were only some 1,600 subs in, out of a goal of 4,500. Two years ago, Brooklynites had garnered 5,700 subs in a circulation campaign. Thus, there was a danger, unless more pitched in, that two-thirds of Brooklyn's circulation of The Worker would be lost.

It was expected that Brooklynites would pull out of it this week, and come en masse to the Saturday night dance with large numbers of subs.

Greet

THE WORKER THIS MAY DAY!

Please print the attached greetings in _____ inch box.
Enclosed find _____ at $5 per inch.
Please print the attached list of names.
Enclosed find $_____ at 25¢ per name.
Attach message and names.

All greetings MUST be in no later than Thursday, April 16. The May Day issue will be dated Sunday, April 26, 1953.

GREET THE WORKER THIS MAY DAY

OPENS

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200 British Scientists Ask Clemency for the Rosenbergs

LONDON.—Nearly 200 leading British scientists met at Holborn Hall in this city a few days ago to map a plan for future action of their one-year-old Science For Peace organization.

A resolution calling on the President of the United States to grant clemency to Julius and Ethel Rosenberg was passed by an overwhelming majority of the scientists present.

They heard Dr. R. L. M. Synge, F.R.S., Nobel prize-winner for chemistry in 1952, say that there is a magnificent basis for developing science "once a government could show that it has some faith in the future."

Delivering the opening address on "The Scientist's Responsibilities," Dr. Synge told the conference that the main application of pure science during the past 50 years had been for the "technology of war."

"The most important activity for us here and now is to work to put a stop to existing wars and prevent future wars by agreement betwen the nations. That is why I support the work of the British Peace Committee," he added.

Dr. A. H. Gordon, secretary of the organization, suggested a series of exhibitions for the public showing the constructive uses of science as a possible way of enlisting support.

Discussing the harmful effects of certain science-fiction books, Dr. Nora Wooster, M.A., Ph.D., suggested cooperation with writers of the Authors' World Peace Appeal to produce "science-fiction, but based on fact."

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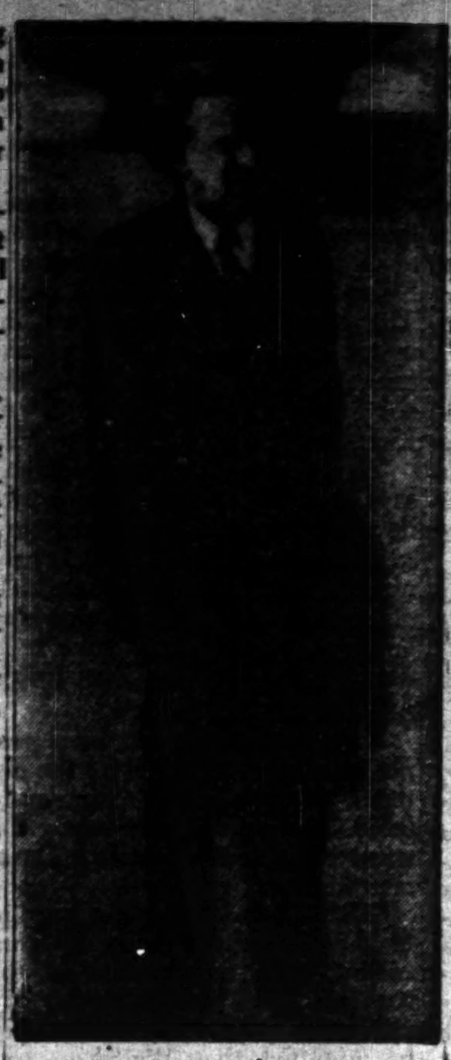
Another resolution deplored "the pressure on men and women who have recently graduated from university to undertake research at military research establishments or



PROF. J. D. BERNAL

within the universities under schemes financed by such establishments." It was carried unanimously.

Dr. E. H. S. Burhop, an Australian and former atom scientist, moved a resolution which called for a new approach by the government to America and Russia to secure agreement on international control of atomic energy.

He said, "I think the results of the Monte Bello tests underline the great danger in which this country stands when a few dozen atom bombs exploded under water in the harbors of this country could render the whole dockland areas untenable."

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The resolution, which was unanimously approved, declared that recent developments "have in no way lessened the special dangers faced by this country from atomic attack in the event of a third world war."

Dr. Burhop said: "There has been no change during the past year in the question of international negotiation or control. Our own government has done precisely nothing in this matter."

The conference unanimously passed a resolution expressing profound regret that the Labor Party should have decided to proscribe Science for Peace.

Describing himself as a "member of the Labor Party for a great many years," Prof. F. G. Gregory, F.R.S., of Imperial College of Science, moving the resolution, declared: "It is surprising that the Labor Party should find itself at variance with our aims."

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The delegates agreed that a peace pact between the Five Great Powers is necessary.

A telegram wishing the conference success was received from Prof. Frederic Joliot-Curie on behalf of the World Federation of Scientific Workers.

Summing up this conference of scientific workers of greatly varying political opinions, Prof. J. D. Bernal, F.R.S., said: "Our job now is to try and change what is a conviction in all our minds to something that is going to affect events."

Israel Folk Songs, Mandolin Orchestra Heard at Town Hall

Songs of Israel, in Hebrew and Arabic, were a remarkable feature of the 29th annual concert given Saturday at Town Hall by the New York Mandolin Symphony Orchestra. They were sung by two guest artists, folk singers Aviva and Hillel.

Aviva accompanied her songs with what she told the audience was known in Israel as "Miriam's drum," for it is said to be the drum used by the sister of Moses when she danced at the foot of Mount Sinai. It is made of a goatskin stretched across an hour-glass shaped earthenware vessel, and it makes a soft yet thrillingly reverberating sound that fills the hall.

Hillel blew haunting melodies on a shepherd's pipe, which he himself made, and which is the kind that shepherds have played on Palestine's hills for thousands of years.

The mandolin symphony orchestra gave its usual melodious and pleasant concert, and showed what the mandolin and its kindred instruments like the mando-cellist, can do with the regular symphonic music. The mando-cellist, Samuel Schneider, and the orchestra gave a sensitive interpretation of a Sonata by Eccles (late 17th Century English composer), which was arranged by Samuel Firstman, the conductor.

The Tadjik dances by Knipper, arranged by Jacob Gabbin, and Tchaikovsky's "In the Village," arranged by Firstman, were among the other most interesting numbers. An ambitious attempt was made to fill out the vast designs of Beethoven's First Symphony No. 1.

The mandolin orchestra, whose headquarters are at 106 East 14 St., states in a program note that it is always ready to welcome newcomers and anyone interested in learning to play the mandolin or explore its possibilities. —B. L.

12-Year-Old Boy Tells How People Backed Limelight

DETROIT.

Editor, Feature Section

This is a scene that took place the other night in front of the Krim Theatre, where Charlie Chaplin's "Limelight" is playing.

American Legion pickets were parading before the theatre with signs trying to keep people from going in.

I was standing in the lobby waiting to see if the legion would turn anybody away, which they did not.

A lady walked in, waited for her husband. When he came in he told his wife that so and so is on the picket line, let's go home. When the lady heard this she told her husband that he was a damned fool and that the legion said they wanted Chaplin deported and she was foreign born and she'd be damned before they'd send her back. Then she walked up to her husband and said: "You're a damned coward, give me the money and I'll buy the tickets." This went on with everyone encouraging the lady.

She got the money, bought the tickets. We heard from friends that on Saturday night, so many people were there that the legion gave up that night.

They also said that on Sunday the Legionnaires got into a fight with each other because their relief did not come.

The manager had good spirit and said he had never had such good free advertisement in years.

It was a great movie and everybody enjoyed it.

DAVID WELLMAN.

David Wellman is the 12-year-old son of Saul and Peggy Wellman. His father is one of the Michigan Smith Act defendants. His mother is fighting attempts to deport her under the McCarran-Walter Act.

Elmer Rice Hits Cancellation Of 'Guardian' Benefit Show

Cancellation of the April 8 performance of the hit musical "Wonderful Town" because a large block of tickets for that night had been purchased by National Guardian, a progressive weekly, was protested by the National Council on Freedom from Censorship, an affiliate of the American Liberties Union.

Ed Sullivan, witchhunting Daily News columnist had called for closing the show that night and the play's producer, Robert Fryer, meekly bowed to his demand.

Depriving ticket purchasers of the right to admission to theatres except for reasons of disorderly conduct "is contrary to the New York Civil Rights Law, Section 40-B," said Elmer Rice, chairman of the Freedom from Censorship group. It is also "a serious violation of civil liberties" and sets "the extraordinary precedent" of requiring theatregoers to "pass political tests set up by producers," he said. In the long run, "the theatre will suffer, ideas will no longer be freely expressed, dramatists and producers will operate not with the conscience of intellectual freedom but only with a view of obtaining the approval of self-appointed censors."

Mr. Rice asked the producer to reconsider the cancellation and to reschedule the performance, "if not at that time, at another suitable date at which every person possessing a ticket for the April 8 performance will receive a comparable seat at the new showing." Fryer said he would consider it.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Big League Browsings . . .

IN TWO MORE weeks the baseball season will be one day old. It's getting tougher and tougher to write baseball from up here when everything is happening down there. From here it sounds as if the Dodgers can pension off their veteran pitchers and breeze to the pennant with Podres, Mickens, Milliken, Roebuck, and Joe Black relieving. (Say, maybe they could!)

Giant pitchers are having a heck of a time with Cleveland bats. Leo Durocher doesn't know what his team is going to be like, but you can take his word for it "Spencer will be in there somewhere opening day." "Dark will be in there somewhere opening day." "Williams will be in there somewhere opening day." "Bobby Thomson will definitely be at third opening day." That's four Giants for three infield spots already, for everybody knows that Whitey Lockman will definitely be in there opening day.

How is Phil Rizzuto feeling? A key question. Does the Cleveland infield look better defensively? A key question. Has Paul Richards got enough pitching to carry what otherwise could easily be a pennant-winning Chisox team? A key question.

Giant pitching doesn't seem up to snuff The Cards might be the team for the Dodgers to beat with all that pitching depths, Stan Musial, and rookie Jablonski and Repulski possibly tacking up two of the weak spots, 3rd and center. (How can a team with no first baseman, a Hemus at short and big question marks at two other regular spots beat the superbly balanced Dodgers?)

Jim McDonald could make the Yankee deal which let Clint Courtney go to the Browns look a lot better this year, and be the pennant-pitching insurance.

Harry Simpson is really exploding for Cleveland and how CAN a team with all that punch and great pitching lose again? (Through those grounders seeping through the middle for base hits, that's how, except if the hitting is just too much to deny this time.) Jackie Jensen is emerging as Allstar outfield material for Washington, and Bucky Harris has some good-looking pitching, but the club could use some batting strength at 2nd and 3rd very badly and doesn't figure a flag contender.

Early "upset" prediction: The St. Louis Browns, 64-90 last year and 7th place, will finish ahead of the Philadelphia A's, 78-75 and 4th place last year. We pick everything officially in the weekend paper just before the season opens. Cleveland fans are already begging us to switch and pick the Yanks this time.

The Pirates are probably the surest last place finishers to ever open a big league season. The Boston Red Sox look like a good bet to let Detroit's Tigers out of the cellar. Whatever happened to the big thinkers who said Ted Williams, the greatest hitter of modern times, hurt the Red Sox, and they would be better off with-

Charley Dressen wouldn't swap Billy Loes for any pitcher in the league, except Robin Roberts. The Phillies can't make it because they haven't got enough pitching behind Roberts. Simmons is all and he is no Roberts for consistency. If Davey Williams' back were OK, Leo Durocher would swap Al Dark to the Cards for a pitcher like Gerald Staley, and use Spencer at short. The Giants need a strong starting pitcher more than any other single thing, even more than they need Willie Mays. And Spencer, not Zimmer, is the coming shortstop of the league.

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For the Quiz Kids

ITEMS OF INTEREST gleaned from the National League Green Book. Could you name the runs-batted-in leader of the Dodger and Giants from 1946 through the present? Don't think even a hot fan could remember them all. For the Dodgers, starting with '46—Dixie Walker, Dixie Walker, Jackie Robinson, Jackie Robinson, Gil Hodges, Roy Campanella, Gil Hodges. Top figure, Robinson, 124, in 1949.

Giant rbi leaders, starting with '46: Johnny Mize, Johnny Mize, Johnny Mize (somebody change the needle), Bobby Thomson, Hank Thompson, Monte Irvin, Bobby Thomson. Top figure, Mize, 138 in 1947.

Next "grand slam" homer by Ralph Kiner will tie Rogers Hornsby's all-time NL record of 12. Question is, will Ralph find three Pirates on base very often this year?

Try guessing the 10 National Leaguers who grounded into double plays least (based on percentage of at bats). You'd go wrong. For instance you'd never guess Ralph Kiner would be among the leaders. Fact is, Ralph hits 'em in the air when he goes out, and the exaggerated left shift against him probably helps avert the d.p.s too. The 10—Davey Williams, Richie Ashburn, Grady Hatton, Kiner, Eddie Waitkus, Frank Baumholz, Gus Bell, Sam Jethroe, Whitey Lockman and Hank Thompson. Looking at the 10, you note that eight bat lefthanded, only Williams and Kiner right. (Jethroe switches.)

You remember that Carl Erskine pitched the only no-hitter in the league last year. There were no one-hitters. There were 13 two-hitters. Roberts had two, and the following had one apiece: Maglie, Drews, Simmons, Meyer, Wilson, Rush, Surkont, Pollet, Hacker, Minner and Rutherford. Five for the Phils.

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This and That

JOE LOUIS thinks Rocky Marciano will repeat his KO win over Jersey Joe Walcott, inside of 10 rounds. . . . The Milwaukee Braves could sell 150,000 seats for the season's opening game if they had them, says the harassed ticket staff. That would be more than half as many as paid they way in to Braves Feld all last summer. . . . The football Giants have signed two linesmen from Negro colleges, tackle Walter Hunter of North Carolina A & T and Roosevelt Brown of Morgan State. Brown is reported a fast, mobile 242-pounder.

In case you missed it, the Globetrotters beat the College All Stars 79-68 Monday night in Toronto.

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JOURNALISM DEP'T

DEAR NEW YORK POST:

I have always read in your paper where the talk that Wall Street doesn't want peace in Korea because it makes profit out of war, is just Communist nonsense.

Would you kindly explain to us readers why the stock market prices went down as soon as the news came out that China made a new peace offer? (Signed) PUZZLED READER.

Milk Dealers Pay Less to Farmer, Bar Consumer Cut

Major milk dealers have entered into a private agreement to prevent a drop in the price of milk to the New York consumer despite sharp drops in prices paid to the farmer, the Daily Worker learned yesterday. Prices to the farmer have been dropping sharply in the past five months.

sharply in the past five months.

Prices received by farmers for milk used for drinking purposes have been dropping sharply in the past several months. The drop is partly seasonal, and is generally passed on to the consumer.

In November, farmers shipping to New York were paid $5.85 a hundredweight (around 47 quarts) for milk used as fluid. In March, this had dropped to $5.08, and the estimated price for April is $4.76.

Thus, the price to the farmer will have dropped almost two and one-half cents a quart in the past six months. The supposed policy of the companies is to pass this on to the consumer.

In fact, however, there was a drop to the consumer of one-half cent a quart in January, and another one-half cent about March 1. Borden's, Sheffield and the independent dealers have now entered into an agreement whereby they will not pass on the further reductions to the consumer.

Thus, they will be increasing their own "take" by nearly one and one-half cents a quart at the expense of both the farmer and the consumer. In a month's time, this penny and a half per quart amounts to more than $4,000,000 in added income to the dealers.

The New York City Administration, through its health and investigation departments, paid close attention to protection of city milk consumers under Mayor LaGuardia. Since then, it has been by no means as vigilant. Consumer groups can beat the conspiracy to maintain high milk prices by placing pressure on the city administration.

24th Atomic Blast Set Off

MT. CHARLESTON, Nev., March 31.—The 24th atomic device set off inside the U. S. exploded shortly before dawn today with a flash seen 500 miles away and a roar which jolted the southern Nevada desert.

Today's a burst, third of the present spring test series, was set off electronically atop a 300-foot steel towar which disappeared completely.

Voice of KKK Heard at Smith Act Thought-Control Trial in Pittsburgh

By ART SHIELDS

PITTSBURGH, March 31.—A voice was saying that the Negro people were born to "be servants of other men, as I entered the courtroom in the Smith Act trial. The Ku Klux voice came from the witness box loud speaker, where the third Government witness was speaking.

The witness was a duPont company labor spy named Dewey C. Price, who had wormed his way into the Communist Party. He had come to Pittsburgh from Charleston, W. Va., to testify against Irving Weissman, the former Communist leader of the coal mining state.

The Klan-sounding witness, was being questioned by Ralph Powe, young Negro Civil Rights Congress attorney.

"Didn't Weissman criticize you for making anti-Negro remarks?" the attorney inquired just before I came in.

Price denied this. He had simply told some West Virginia workers at a meeting, he said, that the Negro people were under a curse. The curse was put on their ancestor Ham, the son of Noah, he said. It was all in the Bible, the spy asserted, as thousands of Klansmen had asserted before him.

The Bible, of course, doesn't say that the Negro people are descended from Ham. That is just a white supremacy fable. It was used to justify slavery by hundreds of orators in the slave-owning South a century ago. And it is used by the Ku Klux Klan today.

ASKED ABOUT KLAN

Powe was angry. His own people had been oppressed by the authors of this white supremacy fable. And he abruptly asked the witness whether he wasn't a Klansman himself.

"Didn't you worm your way into the Communist Party by concealing your membership in the Ku Klux Klan?" he inquired.

The duPont spy denied this. But he admitted that Weissman had asked him if he had not once been connected with the Klan. And he admitted that Weissman and the Communist Party had actively campaigned against the KKK.

"The Communist Party is against the Klan ," Price continued, "because the Klan always applauds the beating of the Negro people in the South."

He added that the Communists are always fighting against lynching also.

"Weissman told me: 'We don't want any Ku Kluxers. We want clean people only,' the spy said.

Assistant U. S. Attorney Swiss didn't like this admission from his own witness that the Communists are good clean people. "It's irrelevent to the charge that the Communists are "conspiring to advocate the overthrow of the Government by force and violence," he pleaded. But Powe continued questioning the spy about Weissman's fight for the Negro people. And the duPoPnt man replied:

WEISSMAN HIT RACISM

"Yes Weissman used to tell us that the Negro people must have the same kind of jobs as white folks; they must go to the same schools and have the same lunchrooms."

"He asked you to fight against job discrimination in the duPont chemical plant, where you were working, didn't he?" asked Powe.

"That's right," Price replied, "but . . . I'd leave that to the company. If the company wants to raise up the Negro workers it can."

Price said again that he was recruited as a spy by the Army Intelligence Service, and afterwards turned over to the FBI. He pays no income taxes on the $85 a month side money from the Government.

He was followed on the witness stand by Joseph Mazzei, a movie theatre owner in the suburbs of Millvale. Mazzei testified he joined the Communist Party in 1942 at the instructions of the FBI.

Project 'X'

(Continued from Page 5)

"good offices of some friendly countries . . . in particular, the U. S." to bring about a withdrawal of the Nationalist troops or their disarmament and internment. But these efforts were unsuccessful. Why, the Burmese are too diplomatic to say.

The fact of the matter is that Washington was busy using its "good offices" to make Burma a base for war against China. We have it on the authority of Joseph and Stewart Alsop that the whole show in Burma was run by the Central Intelligence Agency. They reported in the New York Herald Tribune of Feb. 11, 1953:

"The clandestine air supply system was set up with the assistance of our Central Intelligence Agency.

"In the summer of 1951, Chiang Kai-shek's intelligence analysts and their American collaborators were apparently gravely misled. At any rate, Gen. Li Mi's army was ordered to march back into Yunnan Province, still with CIA assistance. The attempt was made late in the summer, with catastrophic results.

'A large part of Li Mi's army was destroyed or scattered, and several American liaison officers were lost. The remnant of Li Mi's force was routed and took refuge again in the North Burma mountains. . . . The Burman and British government got wind of the adventure and all but exploded. The American Ambassador in Rangoon resigned in protest. And Secretary of State Dean G. Acheson took a deep breath and boldly denied that the American government had any share in what had happened."

Germ War

(Continued from Page 2)

ence of MAG 12 and MAG-33 logistics and ordnance officers and some officers of the special weapons unit of Squadron VMJ-1 to be held on July 10 to discuss the problems arising out of the increased use of germ bombs.

Next day I made a trip to K-6 with the First MAW chief of staff, Col. Schwable, and had a preliminary talk with the Group-12 ordnance officer. He told me that he would be ready to establish a germ bomb facility there as soon as the team to handle them had completed their training at K-8. This would be around the 12th of July.

On the same day, July 8, 1952, on my way back to K-3 from K-6 with Col. Schwable, we lost our course and were shot down by ground fire behind the front lines in North Korea.

Roy H. Bley, Major USMC, 010-450, North Korea, Jan. 21, 1953.

What's On?

Tonight Manhattan

A LECTURE on "New Developments in the USSR," affecting the Citizens at Home and at Work, by Miss Jessica Smith, editor, New World Review, Wednesday, April 1, 8 p.m. at the Hotel Brevoort, 5th Ave. and 8th St. Admission 75c (tax incl.). Ausp. Committee of Women's National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

Coming

BE SURE TO ATTEND a cultural forum, Author-Meets-Reader Discussion with Howard Fast speaking on his new novel in progress. Chairman: Sidney Finkelstein on Thurs., April 2 at 8:30 p.m. Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Sixth Ave. (cor. 16th St.) Contr: $1.

BROOKLYN Freedom of the Press Association "Greets Steve Nelson," Saturday, April 4, at the Brighton Community Center, 3200 Coney Island Ave. Entertainment by Les Pines and the All-Star Revue. Dancing follows. Admission 75c in advance and $1 at the door.

THIS IS NO APRIL FOOL'S GAG! People's Artists "All Fools" Hootenanny and Dance, Saturday, April 4, Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th St., will feature Leon Bibb, Nadyne Brewer, Bob Carey, Sylvia Kahn, Elizabeth Knight, Latin American Folk Group, Yank Levine, Jean Mural, Dave Sear, Pete Seeger, Sonny Terry, Earl Shendell Orch. Don't miss it!

ASP ANNUAL SPRING ARTS BALL at the Savoy, 140th St. and Lenox Ave. Fri., Apr. 3. Dance to the music of Erskine Hawkins and Cootie Williams. Entertainment by the Experimental Group Dancers of the Katherine Dunham School. Adm. $1.50 (tax incl.). Call SU 7-4677 for reservations and tickets.

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